What is claimed is:

1. A drive device of a printing press, having at least one virtual leading axle (a; b) for presetting a desired angular position (Φ_l') of a drive (08) of at least one unit (01; 02; 03; 04; 06; 07) driven by its own drive motor (M), wherein the leading axle (a; b) is connected to at least one circuit (15; 20), which is able to convert the chronologically changing datum for the angular position of a leading axle position (Φ) into a pulse train ($I(t)$; $I_0(t)$) in the form of output signals ($I(t)$; $I_0(t)$) and it is possible to parameterize the circuit (15; 20) with regard to the number of pulses per rotation ($n/2\pi$).

2. The drive device as recited in claim 1, wherein the pulse train ($I(t)$; $I_0(t)$) is supplied to a drive of a subassembly (19), which is independently driven by the drive (08) of the unit (01; 02; 03; 04; 06; 07) that is coupled to the leading axle (a; b).

3. The drive device as recited in claim 1, wherein the circuit includes a number of subcircuits that are able to generate a number of pulse trains ($I(t)$) in the form of output signals ($I(t)$) at a number of outputs.

4. The drive device as recited in claim 1 or 3, wherein the circuit (15; 20) or subcircuit is adjustable with regard to additional parameters ($n/2\pi$, τ, I, $I_n(t)$, "0") that relate to the shape of the output signal ($I(t)$).

5. The drive device as recited in claim 1 or 3, wherein the circuit (15; 20) or subcircuit is embodied in the form of an emulator circuit.

6. The drive device as recited in claim 1 or 3, wherein the input of the circuit (15; 20) or subcircuit receives the current leading axle position (Φ) from a drive control unit (13) or a computing and data processing unit (11) of the printing press.

7. The drive device as recited in claim 1, wherein the circuit (15; 20) is connected as a client to a network (09) that conveys the leading axle position (Φ) and receives its angular position at its input.

8. The drive device as recited in claim 1, wherein a drive control unit (13) that presets the leading axle position (Φ) is provided, which has at least one circuit (15; 20).

9. The drive device as recited in claim 1, wherein a first and at least one second circuit (20; 15) are provided for conversion purposes.

10. The drive device as recited in claim 9, wherein a drive control unit (13; 17) that presets the leading axle position (Φ) has a first circuit (20), which converts the chronologically changing datum of the leading axle position (Φ) into a first pulse train ($I_0(t)$) with a fixed, definite number of pulses per rotation ($n/2\pi$) of the leading axle (a; b).

11. The drive device as recited in claim 10, wherein an output of the first circuit (20) communicates with the input of a second circuit (15), which is able to convert the first pulse train ($I_0(t)$) into a new pulse-shaped output signal ($I(t)$) in conjunction with parameters ($n/2\pi$, τ, I, $I_n(t)$, "0") that influence the shape.

12. The drive device as recited in claim 3 and 11, wherein the second circuit (15) has a number of subcircuits, which are able to generate a number of different pulse trains ($I(t)$) in the form of output signals ($I(t)$) at a number of outputs.

13. The drive device as recited in claim 11 or 12, wherein the parameters ($n/2\pi$, τ, I, $I_n(t)$, "0") of the circuit (15) or its subcircuits are adjustable.

14. The drive device as recited in claim 1 or 13, wherein it is possible to parameterize the output signal ($I(t)$) with regard to the number of output pulses per rotation ($n/2\pi$) of the leading axle (a; b).

15. The drive device as recited in claim 1 or 13, wherein it is possible to parameterize the circuit (15; 20) with regard to the number of pulses per rotation ($n/2\pi$) of a subassembly (19) to be controlled by means of the circuit (15; 20).

16. The drive device as recited in claim 4 or 13, wherein it is possible to parameterize the output signal ($I(t)$) with regard to a height of its amplitude (I).

17. The drive device as recited in claim 1, 3, 11, or 12, wherein the converted pulse train ($I(t)$) is present at the output of the circuit (15; 20) in the form of a digital output signal ($I(t)$).

18. The drive device as recited in claim 1, 3, 11, or 12,

wherein the converted pulse train ($I(t)$) is present at the output of the circuit (15; 20) in the form of an analog output signal ($I(t)$).

19. The drive device as recited in claim 1, 3, 11, or 12, wherein the output signal ($I(t)$) at an output has a set of correlated pulse trains ($I_A(t)$; $I_B(t)$; $I_C(t)$).

20. The drive device as recited in claim 4 or 13, wherein the circuit (15; 20) is detachably connected to a computing unit (11) in order to adjust the parameters ($n/2\pi$, τ, I, $I_n(t)$, "0").

21. The drive device as recited in claim 1, wherein the leading axle position (Φ) is preset by a drive control unit (13; 17).

22. The drive device as recited in claim 10 or 21, wherein the drive control unit (13; 17) that presets the leading axle position (Φ) is embodied in the form of an independent master for all of the drives (08) that are coupled to this leading axle (a; b).

23. The drive device as recited in claim 10 or 21, wherein the drive control unit (17) that presets the leading axle position (Φ) is embodied as a drive control unit (17) of a folding unit (06).

24. A method for controlling a subassembly of a printing press having at least one virtual leading axle (a; b) for presetting a desired angular position (Φ_i') of a drive (08) of at least one unit (01; 02; 03; 04; 06; 07) driven by its own drive motor (M),
wherein at least one circuit (15; 20) connected to the leading axle (a; b) converts the chronologically changing datum for the angular position of a leading axle

position (Φ) into a pulse train ($I(t)$; $I_0(t)$) and supplies it in the form of output signals ($I(t)$; $I_0(t)$) to the subassembly (19) and an incremental resolution between the rotating leading axle (a; b) and an angular position transducer of a subassembly (19) to be controlled via the circuit (15; 20) and/or its drive motor is performed by parameterizing the circuit.